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FACTS ON FILE
Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Vol. XII, No. 619 | Published weekly in 2 Sections—Section I | Friday, September 5—Thursday, September 11, 1952

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Mexico Seeks Truce Compromise. Mexican Pres. Miguel Alemán, a nominee for this year's Nobel Peace Prize, disclosed Sept. 9 he had submitted to UN nations this plan for settling the dispute over exchange of prisoners under a Korean armistice: (1) prisoners who requested repatriation would be exchanged immediately; (2) those who refused repatriation would be divided among UN nations and granted asylum with immigration status so they could work & support themselves; (3) those who asked for asylum could be repatriated any time they changed their minds and asked to be sent home, or after restoration of "normalcy" made it possible for their homelands to grant them "facilities & assurances" required for their repatriation. Mexican Forgn. Min. Manuel Tello said the formula had been submitted to all UN countries with whom Mexico had diplomatic relations. UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie urged Sept. 10 that the Mexican plan receive "careful consideration." State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said the U.S. welcomed Mexico's suggestion & was studying it, but was also preparing for a discussion of the Korean deadlock in the UN Gen. Assembly. The Chinese Red radio said Sept. 11 that the Korean truce conference, still in recess the past week, was "hanging by a thread." The broadcast accused the Allies of trying to wreck the conference by intensifying warfare. [See 277D]

UN Troops Defend Hills. South Korean Capitol Div. troops were driven off Capitol Hill on the central land front Sept. 6 but recaptured it in a 4-day battle climaxed by an ROK bayonet charge to the summit Sept. 10. The Reds employed one of their heaviest artillery & mortar attacks of the war in an effort to defeat the ROK counterattack. Communist attacks on Bunker Hill Sept. 6-7 failed to dislodge Allied troops from that western front position. [See pp. 261H-J, 253D]

Air War. UN pilots reported 18 Red planes downed, 3 probably downed & 25 damaged Sept. 5-10 in dogfights over North Korea in connection with UN bombing raids. Heaviest one-day toll of Red planes (7 downed, 12 damaged) was reported Sept. 9 when 150 MIG-15s challenged a raid by U.S. Thunderjets on a North Korean military academy near Sakchu. Other targets: Pyongyang, North Korean capital, and a mining plant at Sinhung Sept. 5; a Korean Red Army Corps hq. north of Wonsan Sept. 6; a Korean Red Army training school near Pyongyang Sept. 10. The U.S. Marines reported a Red MIG-15 shot down by propellor-driven F4U Corsairs for the first time in a dogfight over northwest Korea Sept. 10 involving planes from a U.S. aircraft carrier. [See p. 277B]

Chinese Nationalists. A report from Formosa Sept. 7 said U.S. military representatives there had recommended that 2 Chinese Nationalist divisions be sent to Korea to obtain combat experience and boost morale of anti-Red Chinese. It predicted this would be done after the U.S. Presidential election regardless of which party won. Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, chief of the U.S. military mission to Formosa, denied that he had made such a recommendation. Anonymous U.S. diplomatic officials in Washington said Sept. 8 the State & Defense Depts. still thought the use of Chinese Nationalists in Korea would cause new political complications & weaken Formosa's defenses, favored arming more South Koreans instead. [See pp. 288D, 14E; Vol. XI, 41H]

Casualty report by the U.S. Sept. 10: 117,237 total American casualties (20,600 dead) through Sept. 5. First Red Cross staff member killed by enemy action in the Korean war: William H. Baker, 36, of Hyannis, Mass., killed by Red artillery Sept. 2 (reported Sept. 9). [See p. 278A] . . . **Communist strength** in North Korea now exceeds one million men and the buildup is continuing although Allied air forces are inflicting "terrific" damage on Red supply points, Gen. James A. Van Fleet, U.S. 8th Army commander, said Sept. 5. He said the enemy would "meet with another disaster & lose his army in the field" by attempting another offensive against the 8th Army. (Latest unofficial estimate of UN forces including South Koreans: 600,000 men & women in land, sea & air forces.) [See pp. 277D, 237D] . . . **11 U.S. Congressmen** visiting the Korean front found ammunition supplies adequate & soldier morale high, Rep. O. Clark Fisher (D., Tex.), acting chairman of the group (a House Armed Services Com. subcommittee on appropriations), reported Sept. 10. Rep. Dewey Short (R., Mo.), another member, said Sept. 9 UN forces should "go all the way to the Yalu River" and end the division of Korea. [See pp. 245F, 153E] . . . **William O. Douglas,** associate U.S. Supreme Court justice, said during a visit to Seoul Sept. 7 the Allies in Korea were "bursting with confidence, conviction & resolution" and "our ability to hold here has saved the rice bowl of Asia" by depriving the Reds of a chance to invade Southeast Asia. He visited Formosa Sept. 4-5. [See pp. 238K, 235N] . . . **Germ warfare** charges against the U.S. in Korea were rejected by the Burmese Govt. Sept. 9 on grounds the Reds had made them "without proof." Forgn. Min. Sao Hkum Hkio, who told leftwingers in Parliament the Burmese Govt. had tried to be neutral between the U.S. & Russia, cited one rebuff from the Soviets: refusal in 1951 to let Burmese students study at Russian universities. (Burmese Govt. troops seized the underground Communist army's administrative hq. in the Tavoy district, 200 miles east of Rangoon, Sept. 6.) [See pp. 245H-J, 183E]

Staff appointments by Gen. Mark W. Clark: Rear Adm. Thomas C. Ragan & Maj. Gen. Ernest Moore as Deputy Chiefs of Staff for Navy & Air, respectively, Sept. 9. Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr., UN truce team chief, was promoted to rank of lieutenant general Sept. 5 and designated Sept. 6 to become Clark's deputy commander of a new U.S. Army Command in the Far East soon to be set up. Rear Adm. Byron H. Hanlon was appointed director of South Korean relief & rehabilitation by Clark Sept. 7. [See p. 269F-H] . . . **Virgin Islands'** first detachment of troops to be sent to Korea was assigned Sept. 7 to the U.S. Army 3d Division. . . . **Congressional Medals of Honor** were awarded posthumously Sept. 4 to 3 U.S. Marines: Cpl. Charles G. Abrell, 19, of Terre Haute, Ind., who dived into an enemy bunker with a live grenade and killed the Red gun crew at cost

Week in Headlines

International. *Mexico offered Korean truce formula; South Koreans won hard battle for Capitol Hill.*
Supranational Schuman Plan assembly formed in Europe.
U.S. saw 1952 NATO arms goals almost met.
West made Russians new offer on Austrian peace pact.
West Germany settled with Jews for losses under Nazis.
Naguib took over Premiership in Egypt, pushed reforms.
Iranian Govt. rejected new Truman-Churchill oil offer.

Domestic. *Presidential candidates made farm policy speeches; "Ike" stressed "need for change," corruption; Stevenson stated foreign policy, campaigned on West Coast.*
Sen. McCarthy renominated by landslide in Wisconsin.
GOP won as Maine held year's first general elections.
U.S. armed forces reported progress in buildup.
Fowler became Defense Mobilizer.
Justice Dept. abolished special grand juries on rackets.
Bolich indicted, Caudle gave new testimony in tax probes.
Died: Actress Gertrude Lawrence.

of his own life; Sgt. James I. Poynter, 33, of Downey, Calif., killed while leading charges against 3 Red machinegun nests; Sgt. Frederick W. Mausert 3d, of Dresher, Pa. & Baltimore, who led assaults against enemy bunkers despite fatal wounds. Posthumous CMH award Sept. 7: to Marine Cpl. Joseph Vittorio, 22, of Beverly, Mass., who killed 200 Reds when they tried to overwhelm his gun emplacement. [See p. 269H-J]

EUROPE

Schuman Plan Groups Formed. The first international assembly with powers over member states ever organized in Europe was formed when the Gen. Assembly of the European Coal & Steel Community met in Strasbourg Sept. 10. It consisted of 78 members of the Schuman Plan countries' parliaments. Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium was elected Assembly president Sept. 11. The ECSC Council of Ministers (Forgn., Economic) was established in Luxembourg Sept. 8, elected West German Chancellor-Forgn. Min. Konrad Adenauer as president. The Council decided Sept. 10 to have the ECSC Assembly in Strasbourg draft plans for a political federation of Europe. [See pp. 254G-J, 215E]

Allied Maneuvers in Germany. U.S. & French troops carried out maneuvers Sept. 6-8 that proved the Western Allies could defend the Rhine River line against a Russian attack, according to Marshal Alphonse-Pierre Juin, NATO land forces Commander in Chief in Central Europe. "Aggressor" drives against Mainz & Coblenz were stopped. The German Social Dem. Party issued a statement of "regret" that Juin had spoken of an Allied retreat to the Rhine instead of defense of all West Germany. Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, U.S. Army Commander in Chief in Europe, assured West Germany Sept. 9 there was "no existing emergency plan" for an immediate Allied retreat to the Rhine if war broke out. (U.S. Army Secy. Frank Pace Jr. said Sept. 7 the Allies had plans to hold their ground in Germany should the Reds attack.) [See pp. 278E; Vol. XI, 90F]

Forces Near Goals. U.S. Defense Dept. & AF officials reported Sept. 10 that NATO would come "within 5 to 6% of achievement" of its goal of 4,000 combat-ready planes by the end of 1952 and "comfortably close" to its 50-div. goal for land forces this year. The U.S. officials said NATO never intended to match East European forces man for man but expected to offset them with smaller but better-trained & better-equipped forces. They said NATO now had a "very formidable" force. [See p. 278E]

Austria. The U.S., Britain & France offered in notes to Russia Sept. 5 to incorporate 4 parts of the 86-pt. Austrian peace treaty under negotiation for 6 years into the "short" treaty proposed by the West. To meet Russian objections that certain points would not be covered specifically in the short treaty, they offered to accept "long" treaty clauses on free elections, basic human rights & elimination of Nazism, plus a clause limiting the size of Austrian armed forces. The military clause would permit a maximum 53,000 Austrian troops & police and a 90-plane air force manned by 5,000 personnel. Austria would be forbidden to rebuild military installations destroyed by the Allies. The Western powers suggested that their offer be taken up in a Big 4 Deputy Forgn. Ministers meeting in London Sept. 29. [See pp. 278F, 262B-C]

The house in Braunau, Upper Austria, where Adolf Hitler was born has been returned to town authorities by the U.S. Army and will be converted into a library & school, it was disclosed Sept. 4. [See pp. 278F-G, 86P; Vol. XI, 275B]

Berlin Disputes. The Russians barred U.S. & British military patrols from part of the superhighway between West Berlin & West Germany Sept. 9-11 but lifted the blockade after U.S. High Comm. Walter J. Donnelly had protested Sept. 10 in a meeting with Gen. Vasily I. Chuikov, Soviet Control Comm. chairman. (Western authorities in Berlin disclosed Sept. 5 that the Russians had given permission for East Germans to build a steel bridge across the Elbe near Madgeburg on the West Germany-West Berlin superhighway. It will replace a wooden structure built by U.S. Army engineers in 1945 after retreating German forces destroyed the original bridge.) [See p. 182L]

Donnelly also demanded in his meeting with Chuikov Sept. 10 the release of Dr. Walter Linse, kidnapped jurist [see p. 278H]. East Germany confiscated 1,000 small business establishments in East Berlin owned by West Berliners Sept. 5. The Reds also issued a ban Sept. 6 on visits home by students of West Berlin colleges whose families lived in the Eastern zone. The U.S. refused Sept. 7 to let the Russians restore a Soviet war memorial in Berlin's U.S. sector that was damaged by West Berlin anti-Red demonstrators a year ago. (The memorial's main feature: a Red Army tank said to have been the first to enter Berlin in 1945.) [See pp. 278G-J, 229N]

Bonn Rebuffs Reds. The East German Parliament named a 5-man delegation Sept. 5 to negotiate with West Germany on the Soviet plan for German unification. However, the West German Govt. said Sept. 6 it would not "talk with kidnappers about German unity." A Bonn statement dismissed the East German move as a "Soviet-inspired maneuver to prevent ratification of Bonn's treaties with the West." [See p. 269K]

German-Jewish Settlement. An agreement whereby West Germany will pay $822 million to compensate Jews for their suffering at the hands of the Nazis was signed in Luxembourg Sept. 10 by West German Chancellor Adenauer, Israeli Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett & Dr. Nahum Goldmann, chairman of the Conf. on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany. The debt will be paid in 12 to 14 years depending on West Germany's ability to pay. Israel will receive $715 million (mostly in German goods), the Conference $107 million. [See pp. 196A, 235G]

Yugoslavia. Marshal Tito told a group of Norwegian newsmen in Split Sept. 10 he did not believe the USSR would attack Yugoslavia because it would mean risking a new world war. He said he was satisfied with U.S. aid but needed more jet planes, armor & radar equipment. He said Yugoslavia was "developing genuine Socialist democracy" but "what they have in Russia is not communism at all . . . they have deviated" from socialism to "state capitalism." [See p. 278M-N]

Yugoslav espionage sentences: 14 persons in Ljubljana to prison terms Sept. 5 as spies for the Vatican; 4 men to death, 7 others to prison terms in Belgrade Sept. 9 for spying on the Yugoslav Army for Albania. [See pp. 278M, 250P, 173L]

MIDDLE EAST

Egypt

Naguib Made Premier. Army Comdr. in Chief Gen. Mohammed Naguib forced the resignation of Premier Aly Maher's Cabinet and assumed direct control of the Egyptian Govt. as Premier Sept. 7. Maher quit after sudden arrests of 48 top political leaders early Sept. 7, said "Gen. Naguib & myself felt present circumstances made it preferable that the authority should be concentrated in the hands of the armed forces." The army had criticized Maher's "lukewarm attitude" toward proposed reforms. Naguib was the only military man in the new Govt. Aides said he would resign after elections to be held not later than February. [See p. 265B-C]

The U.S. State Dept. foresaw no change in U.S. policy toward Egypt, said Sept. 8 it would support the Naguib Govt. Britain's "moderate optimism" about Naguib's reforms was reported "diluted by anxiety" over the appointment of 3 leaders of the Moslem Brotherhood & other extreme nationalist groups to the Cabinet. [See pp. N-P below, 248L-M; Vol. XI, 387C]

New Cabinet. Naguib was sworn in as Premier by the Regency Council a few hours after Maher resigned, took the post of War Minister in the new Cabinet and named his chief political adviser, Soliman Hafez, Deputy Premier & Interior Minister. Other Cabinet members: *Forgn. Affairs*—Ahmed Mohammed Farrag Tayeh; *Commerce & Industry*—Dr. Mohammed Sabry; *Agri.*—Abdel Aziz Abdullah Salem; *Public Works*—Mourad Famy; *Soc. Affairs*—Mohammed Fouad Galal; *Eductn.*—Ismail el Kabbany; *Communictns.*—Hussein Abou Zeid; *Muni. & Rural Affairs*—Abdel Aziz Aly; *Supplies*—Farid Antoun; *Justice*—Ahmed Housni; *Finance*—Abdel Guelil el Emary (held same post in the Maher Cabinet); *Min. of State*—Fathy Radwan, anti-British leader of Watania, extreme nationalist party; *Moslem charities*—Ahmed Hassan Bakoury; *Public Health*—Dr. Nourreddin Tarraf. The latter 2 are Moslem Brotherhood leaders.

Cabinet Adopts Reforms. In its first meeting Sept. 9 the new Cabinet approved the Army's land reform plan & a law for compulsory reorganization of political parties to eliminate allegedly corrupt elements.

Under the land reform law, basis of Naguib's program to break the power of Egypt's landed class, estates of more than 200 acres were to be distributed on favorable terms to peasants who were

Facts on File is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $55 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Annual Index in March. Copyright 1952 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McChes, Secy.-Editor.

landless or had poor farms. Requisition of excess acreage was to be completed in 5 years. [See p. 265C]

Political parties were "quarantined" for one month during which they were to submit written statements of aims, finances & internal organization. The law gave the Interior Ministry power to dissolve parties after the reorganization period. The Wafd Party, which had said it would not permit an investigation of its ranks, gave in Sept. 10 & agreed to reorganize for the first time since its founding in 1919. Abdul Rahman Azzam resigned as Arab League Secy. Gen. Sept. 9 just before the League convened in Cairo to discuss mutual defense. Egyptian press circles said his resignation was in accord with Naguib's wishes because Azzam had been mentioned in connection with Egypt's scandal over arms procurement for the Palestine War.

Among persons rounded up Sept. 7 by the Army on charges of hindering the reform program: ex-Premiers Ibrahim Abdel Hadi, ex-Saadist Party president, & Naguib Hilaili [see pp. 281P, 234N]; Wafd Secy. Gen. Faud Serag ed-Din; Wafd Dep. Secy. Soliman Ghannam; ex-Public Works Min. Osman Moharram [see p. 282A]; ex-Cabinet Min. Mortada el-Maraghi; Hamed Gouda, Saadist Vice Pres. & ex-Pres. of the Chamber of Deputies; ex-King Farouk's Royal Cabinet Chief Dr. Hafez Afifi & his deputy Hassan Youssef; Cairo Muni. Dir. Mustapha Fahmy; ex-Cairo Gov. Mahmoud Ghazali; Prince Abbas Halim, who offered Sept. 6 to distribute his land in excess of 200 acres to the poor; Prince Said Halim; Mustapha Sadek, ex-Queen Narriman's uncle; Royal Agri. Society Dir. Gen. Fouad Abaza. Naguib said Sept. 8 they would have a fair hearing. [See pp. 281P-282C]

Mill Rioters Hanged. 2 men convicted of leading the Kafr el Dawar mill rioting in July were hanged in Hadra Prison, Alexandria, Sept. 7. They were Mustafa Khamis & Mohammed el-Baqary. [See p. 265C-D]

Iran. Premier Mohammed Mossadegh said Sept. 7 that a proposal offered Aug. 30 by Pres. Truman & Prime Min. Winston Churchill for settling the Anglo-Iranian Oil dispute was the worst offer Iran had ever received. He accused Britain of trying to make the dispute a contest between the Iranian & British Govts. He said Iranian courts were the only authorities competent to rule on compensation for seized British holdings but indicated Iran might agree to take the matter of payment to the Intl. Court if the oil company's claims were limited in advance.

The Truman-Churchill proposal provided for: Intl. Court settlement of compensation; appointment of "suitable representatives" of the company & Iran to arrange the sale of Iranian oil to world markets; British aid in moving oil stored in Iran; relaxation of British currency & export restrictions; $10 million from the U.S. to aid Iran's economic crisis.

Mossadegh's informal counter-proposal Sept. 7 said Iran's claims included payment by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. of indemnities, customs, & back taxes totaling at least £49 million. The Iranian Chamber of Deputies met Sept. 10 to consider the Truman-Churchill offer, postponed action because of "certain efforts & negotiations which are going on." [See p. 241J-K]

Cities Service Corp. Pres. W. Alton Jones said Sept. 7 he had outlined the exact means of getting the Abadan refinery into operation and that "the rest is up to the Premier." [See p. 273M] . . . German financial expert Hjalmar Schacht arrived in Iran Sept. 9 at the invitation of Mossadegh to aid in solving Iran's economic problems. (Schacht was given permission Sept. 6 by a Hamburg administrative court to re-enter private banking in Hamburg. The Hamburg Senate had denied his application.) [See p. 235H-J] . . . 10 more generals & 2 colonels, including an ex-adjutant to the Shah, Lt. Gen. Abdol Hossein Hedjazi, 48, were dismissed from active Army service Sept. 8. [See p. 273P]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS

Presidential Campaign

Farm Policy Speeches. Continuation of strong farm supports was promised by both Presidential candidates in addresses before an audience of 100,000 at the Natl. Plowing Contest on the farm of Clara & Henry Snow at Kasson, Minn. Sept. 6. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, GOP nominee, said the farmer's "fair, full share of the national income" should be "not merely 90% of parity" (guaranteed under current farm price support law) but "full parity." Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate who addressed the same audience 4 hours later (he arrived after Eisenhower left), said that "more than half" the Republicans in the U.S. House of Representatives had voted against extending 90% parity supports in June 1952. Eisenhower later told newsmen in Rochester, Minn. that he aimed at full parity but was not urging a "fixed law" to insure it.

Eisenhower, in his speech, lauded current farm laws which he said were adopted "on a nonpartisan basis" and "based on the sound principle that the Govt. should aid farmers to aid themselves." But he denounced "cynical," "arrogant" Admin. "agricrats" ("agricultural autocrats") who, he said, abuse the laws and deny farmers a voice in farm programs. He accused the Democratic Admin. of "the grain storage hoax of 1948" in which Govt. agencies allegedly spread "panic" and drove down grain prices by falsely charging that the Republican 80th Congress prevented provision of enough storage for grain [see p. 279NJ. He pledged a "positive, aggressive, farmer-run" farm program in which "the first thing" would be "to take the emphasis off of Washington." He promised "a spring housecleaning of the unscrupulous leadership that would use farm programs for political purposes" and said he & the Republican Party "stand behind . . . the price support laws now on the books." He opposed regimentation of farmers, derided the Brannan plan as a political monstrosity, urged "establishment of a bipartisan agricultural commission with power to review the policies & administration of our farm programs" and backed "strengthening of farmer cooperatives" and development of rural roads, electrification & telephone service.

Stevenson opposed giving farmers "anything more than what is justified by the larger good of the commonwealth," agreed that farmers "are entitled to a fair return for their labor & a fair chance in the world for their children," said Eisenhower "evidently concluded to plow under the Republican platform altogether." He denied that farm price supports caused high food prices in view of the fact that "prosperity" was "keeping most farm prices above support levels." He urged finding some way to support prices of perishable farm commodities as well as of the basic crops already supported. He said he disliked curbs on production but "farmers have learned from bitter experience that we need these controls in reserve." He urged decentralization of agricultural & conservation programs & an increase in farmer participation in them. (He said in Portland, Ore. Sept. 7 that Eisenhower, whose Kasson speech advocated many Admin. agricultural policies, had "made off with the farm plank of the Democratic platform in broad daylight.") [See pp. 279H-280M, 232G-H]

Stevenson's Foreign Policy. Stevenson, delivering his first major foreign policy address in San Francisco Sept. 9, vigorously indorsed the Truman Admin.'s foreign record. He derided the 10-point foreign program outlined by Eisenhower in Philadelphia Sept. 4 [see p. 280C-D] as 3 points "throw the rascals out" and 7 "a recital of the same foreign policy goals which the 'Democratic rascals' have been following for years." He said that "the most powerful & numerous wing of the Republican Party—the wing that would control all of the important Congressional committees—would not support" Eisenhower's program. "The Old Guard has been fighting that same identical program for years," he declared.

Stevenson backed the Marshall Plan & North Atlantic Treaty Org., said their efforts to build "for peace" in Europe were "meeting with success." But Asia, to which he devoted most of his address, was in grave danger. He said he was "proud" that the U.S. resisted aggression in Korea and "had the fortitude to refuse to risk extension of that war despite extreme Communist provocations & reckless Republican criticisms." "We may in time look back at Korea as a major turning point in history . . . which led . . . to the first historic demonstration that an effective system of collective security is possible."

Stevenson proposed aiding Asian countries to develop themselves economically, said "the answer to communism is, in the old-fashioned phrase, good works." He urged Republicans to "demonstrate the good faith of their concern for Asia by . . . doing something about India today rather than talking about China yesterday." "With 85% of our budget allocated to defense, it is the Soviet Union which now fixes the level of our defense expenditures & thus of our tax rates," he said. "The only way to emancipate ourselves from this foreign control & to substantially cut taxes is first to develop our strength and then to find the means of ending the armaments race."

WALLACE ADMITS MISTAKES ON REDS. Ex-Vice Pres. Henry A. Wallace conceded in "Where I Was Wrong," an article in the Sept. 7 *This Week*, that he was badly mistaken in his sott stand on Russia & communism before adopting his "uncompromising anti-Communist attitude of the past 2 years." He wrote: "Before 1949 I thought Russia really wanted and needed peace. After 1949 I . . . became convinced that the Politburo wanted the Cold War continued indefinitely, even at the peril of accidently provoking a hot war." "My greatest mistake" during the past 10 years, he declared, "was in not denouncing the Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia." He reported that he failed to realize when he visited Magadan, Siberia in 1944 that Magadan was a "slave-labor camp" because Soviet authorities put forth "great effort . . . to pull the wool over our eyes and make Magadan into a Potemkin village for my inspection." He admitted failing to see in Asia in 1944 the "Soviet determination to enslave the common man morally, mentally & physically for its own imperial purposes." He said he was still "very proud . . . that I risked my public career for the sake of promoting peace at a time when it was very unpopular to talk about such things." "What I wanted was peace, but not peace at the price of Communist domination." [See p. 87N]

'Ike' Finds 'Change' Wanted. Eisenhower, returning to New York Sept. 10 after a 9-day, 6,300-mile stumping tour by air of the South & Midwest, reported to campaign workers during a brief stopover in Washington that "one thing underlies all the enthusiasm I have encountered—the desire for a change." He said he found it understood everywhere that "the overriding question of our time" was peace, that "about the only disaster in the world that could be worse than winning a global war would be losing it," that "the only way to win it is to prevent it." Among highlights of the final days of his tour:

Eisenhower said in Chicago Sept. 5 he would "very much like" to appoint a qualified Negro to his Cabinet. He promised to bar from office anybody who took "a reactionary view about the basic tenet of our Constitution that we are created equal, regardless of race or religion or anything else." He apparently opposed use of Chinese Nationalist troops in Korea on grounds South Korea had adequate manpower. [See p. 285F]

In Cleveland, where Eisenhower made an attempt to get the support of disgruntled followers of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), he said Sept. 8 he believed "we should eliminate every vestige of segregation in the District of Columbia."

Eisenhower, in Indianapolis Sept. 9, implied indorsement of Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.), a bitter critic of Gen. George C. Marshall, by calling for election of the complete Republican ticket "from top to bottom." (In 1950 Jenner called Marshall an "eager front man for traitors," "a living lie.") [See p. 270H-K; Vol. X, 300J] Eisenhower assailed the Admin. for corruption, high prices & taxes, "incompetence," foreign policy errors. He said Stevenson was "using every trick in the book to get off the hook of the present Admin." because "the hand-picked heir wants no part of the heirlooms."

Sidney J. Weinberg, independent Democrat, ex-Govt. mobilization aide & partner in the N.Y. investment banking firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co., was appointed national treasurer of Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon Sept. 10. [See p. 82F]

Stevenson on Tour. Stevenson began a 9-day, 7,600-mile stumping tour of the Mountain & Pacific Coast states with a speech in Denver Sept. 5. He denounced his opponents for demanding a "change" in administration yet crying "me too" on administration policies and failing to supply any "specific ideas about the making of a better world." He said that as a result of "8 years of magnificent Republican rascality in Illinois, I've learned by actual experience how to use an axe for misconduct and I've used it on my own party men without fear or favor or hesitation." [See p. 263D-E]

Stevenson told a group of editors, publishers & broadcasters in Portland, Ore. Sept. 8 that although he received impartial treatment in the news columns, "the overwhelming majority of the newspapers of the country" supported his opponent and is "just against Democrats." He contrasted the press' "solicitious editorials about the survival of the 2-party system" with the development in the U.S. of a "one-party press." (*Editor & Publisher* reported Sept. 6 that Eisenhower was supported by 75.16% of U.S. daily newspapers representing 81.25% of the circulation, against 15.47% of the papers & 9.54% of the circulation for Stevenson. The *Atlanta Constitution* indorsed Stevenson Sept. 9.) [See p. 246P].

Stevenson in Seattle Sept. 8 backed Admin. policies on Govt. development of power projects & natural resources. "Works like Grand Coulee & Bonneville were beyond the capacity of private enterprise," he said. Yet these & projects like them "have multiplied, stimulated & strengthened private enterprise" instead of "diminishing, stifling or crippling" it as opponents had predicted.

Stevenson made 8 "whistle-stop" speeches to track-side audiences in California en route to Los Angeles Sept. 10. He assailed Eisenhower for putting Sen. Jenner "on his team" [see E above] and for harping on the "corruption" theme. "I am getting a little tired of having to go around the country telling people that I, too, am an honest man," he said. "There is no one running for President on a pro-corruption ticket."

In Los Angeles Sept. 11, Stevenson visited his birthplace, made 2 speeches. He told the Town Club: "Your public servants serve you right. Indeed, often they serve you better than your apathy & indifference deserves." He said unjust abuse made it hard to get good men to work for the Govt. In the Shrine Auditorium he derided Eisenhower as preaching that "the only way to preserve the Constitution and save the Republic & the honor of Americans is to elect . . . all the Republicans, good, bad or indifferent." He indicated he would appoint qualified Republicans, observing that "some of my best friends are Republicans." He denied that Admin. achievements were "creeping socialism," retorted that GOP aims were "galloping reaction." Republicans, he said, "have always been afraid of tomorrow" whereas Democrats "prefer to look forward." He accused the Republican Party of being 2 parties, rejected suggestions "that we can make the Soviet anger vanish by gimmicks—by one-shot solutions, whether the solution is to retreat behind our own frontiers, as one of the Republican parties suggests, or to stir up insurrection in Eastern Europe, which seems to be the doctrine of the other Republican Party."

Acheson vs. Force for Satellites. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, defending Admin. foreign policy in a "nonpolitical" address at the AFL Intl. Machinists convention on Kansas City, Mo. Sept. 11, said proposals to liberate Soviet satellites by force, as hinted at by Eisenhower & John Foster Dulles, were "a positive prescription for disaster." He warned against the "fallacy of relying solely upon retaliatory striking power" to curb Soviet expansion, backed Allied policy of building "a military shield, behind which the economic & the political & the social strength of the free nations is being built up." "It's not . . . only a military threat we have to deal with, for the Soviets place great emphasis on the possibility of political & economic disintegration, in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, & especially among the former colonial territories." The Communists, he said, have been "betting heavily" on "the expected collapse of the non-Soviet world." He insisted that U.S. anti-Soviet policy went beyond "containment," asked whether critics could offer "better alternatives," "not better words, but better concrete, specific acts with which to meet concrete problems." [See pp. 280E-H, 271G-H]

Other Political Highlights

McCarthy Renominated. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R.), 42, in his first test of "McCarthyism" as an election issue, was renominated in Wisconsin's GOP Senatorial primary Sept. 9 by a vote totaling 350,000 more than that of Leonard F. Schmitt, 50, his closest Republican opponent, and 100,000 more than the combined total of his 5 GOP & 2 Democratic rivals. Thomas E. Fairchild, 39, defeated Henry S. Reuss for Wisconsin's Democratic Senatorial nomination. Gov. Walter J. Kohler Jr. was renominated by the Republicans for a 2d term, and William Proxmire, 36, won the Democratic gubernatorial primary. Both were unopposed. Many Democrats crossed party lines, as permitted in Wisconsin, to give McCarthy a record vote.

McCarthy, recovering from a hernia operation, made only one major speech in the campaign, an address in Milwaukee Sept. 3 in which he (a) asked whether Democratic Presidential candidate Stevenson was attacking him "because I am checking your record," (b) asserted that Stevenson "swore under oath . . . that Alger Hiss is a great American" [see p. 239H]. (McCarthy hq. Sept. 7 released a letter of support from GOP Natl. Chrmn. Arthur E. Summerfield.) Schmitt, in a series of radio "talkathons" one of which lasted 26 hours, accused McCarthy of making false charges against innocent people, of personal tax irregularities, of disgracing his office.

McCarthy said Sept. 10, commenting on his victory: "The people of Wisconsin . . . have given full endorsement to my campaign to rid the Govt. of subversive forces." Schmitt said

that "a man with the most corrupt record ever made by a Wisconsin Senator" had been renominated by a "fraudulent hoax." Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) said he was "delighted" at McCarthy's triumph, that "I did & do approve of his accomplishments in rooting out Communists & subversion in Govt." Sen. William Benton (D., Conn.), McCarthy's most bitter Senate opponent, said that Wisconsin Republicans "did not have the facts and did not understand the clear & present danger in McCarthy's consistent pattern of fraud & deceit." GOP Presidential candidate Eisenhower made no immediate comment. [See pp. 270H-L, 209N-P, 194A, 176F]

GOP Wins in Maine. Republican Gov. Frederick G. Payne, 52, was elected U.S. Senator from Maine Sept. 8 in 1952's first general election. The Maine election, traditionally studied as a presumable key to national political sentiments, proved disappointing to some Republicans, despite the usual GOP sweep, because Payne won by only 59% of the total vote over ex-State Sen. Roger Dube (D.) & ex-educator Earl S. Grant (ind. Dem.), compared with 71.4% won by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R.) in 1948. Maine State Senate Pres. Burton M. Cross (R.), 49, was elected Governor, defeating James C. Oliver, 57, ex-GOP Congressman who ran as a Democrat, & 3 other candidates. Maine's 3 Congressmen, all Republicans, all reelected: 1st Dist.—Robt. Hale; 2d—Chas. P. Nelson; 3d—Clifford G. McIntire.

The elections were complicated by charges of corruption & bribery in GOP administration of the state liquor monopoly. Ex-Chrmn. Bernard T. Zahn of the State Liquor Comm. & Boston public relations man Frederick W. Papalos were indicted Sept. 5 on charges of conspiracy in connection with the alleged bribery. During the investigation, wine bottler Herman D. Sahagian said he paid Republican leaders for influence with the State Liquor Comm., and Edward D. (Rabbit) Talberth resigned as political editor of the Guy Gannett Newspapers after admitting taking $2,700 from Sahagian. [See p. 193L-M]

Other Primaries. Results of other primaries Sept. 9:

Arizona. Gov. Howard Pyle (R.) was renominated without opposition. Joe C. Haldiman defeated Sam J. Head for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D.) was renominated unopposed. Barry M. Goldwater defeated Lester H. Kahl for the GOP Senatorial nomination.

Colorado. Gov. Dan Thornton (R.) was renominated unopposed. Ex-State Atty. Gen. John W. Metzger defeated Wilkie Ham & State Sen. Ben Bezoff in the Dem. gubernatorial primary.

Minnesota. Gov. C. Elmer Anderson (R.) defeated 5 opponents and Sen. Edward J. Thye (R.) defeated 4 for renomination. Orville Freeman won the Dem.-Farmer Labor gubernatorial nomination, Wm. E. Carlson the D.-F.L. Senatorial test.

New Hampshire. Ex-Nashua Mayor Hugh A. Gregg, 34, defeated ex-Gov. Robt. O. Blood & 2 other opponents for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Wm. Craig defeated Keene Mayor Laurence Pickett in the Democratic gubernatorial primary.

Utah. Gov. J. Bracken Lee (R.) defeated Alfred Cyril Callister for renomination. Salt Lake City Mayor Earl J. Glade defeated State Secy. Heber Bennion Jr. in the Dem. gubernatorial primary. Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R.) defeated ex-Fed. Reserve Board Chrmn. Marriner S. Eccles & 2 other opponents for renomination [see p. 225L-M]. Rep. Walter K. Granger defeated ex-Gov. Herbert B. Maw in the Dem. Senatorial primary.

Vermont. Gov. Lee E. Emerson (R.), 54, was renominated, defeating State Sen. Henry D. Vail. Robt. W. Larrow won the Dem. gubernatorial nomination without opposition. Sen. Ralph E. Flanders defeated Wm. Semeraro for renomination. Allan R. Johnston won the Dem. Senatorial primary unopposed.

Washington. Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R.) defeated Dr. John E. Lydon for renomination. Rep. Hugh B. Mitchell defeated 4 opponents to win the Dem. gubernatorial nomination. Sen. Harry P. Cain (R.) was renominated, defeating Clark Viking Holman & Ed F. Oldfield. Rep. Henry M. Jackson won the Dem. Senatorial primary without opposition. U.S. amateur golf champ Jack Westland, 47, won a Republican nomination to the U.S. House in the 2d Cong. Dist. [See p. 276C]

Also Nominated. Prescott S. Bush of Greenwich, a N.Y. banker, by Connecticut's special GOP State Convention Sept. 5, to run for the late Brien McMahon's (D.) Senate seat (Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce placed 3d in convention voting). [See Vol. XI, p. 304B; X, 357J-K, 366H] . . . Rep. Abraham A. Ribicoff, by Conn. Dem. State Convention Sept. 6, to oppose Bush for McMahon's seat. [See p. 281H; Vol. XI, 51A] . . . Dr. George S. Counts, Columbia U. education professor, by Liberal Party (N.Y.) Aug. 28, as U.S. Senatorial candidate (he agreed to run Sept. 5) . . . Progressive Presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan & Vice Presidential nominee Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass were indorsed by the Communist Party's Natl. Com. in New York Sept. 6. [See p. 281C] . . . Novelist Howard Fast, 37, by American Labor Party Sept. 8, as candidate for U.S. House from New York's 23d Cong. Dist. [See p. 170F]

ARMED FORCES & DEFENSE

Build-Up. Air Force Secy. Thomas K. Finletter told newsmen Sept. 8 that despite a "slight reduction" in aircraft "inventory," effective AF strength increased at least 33% since the Korean fighting started. This directly contradicted charges in the 43d report of the Senate Preparedness Subcom. (released Aug. 28) that national security was in danger because defense planners had "failed miserably" to build up U.S. military strength, particularly air power, after the Korean outbreak. Finletter said that planes assigned to units rather than aircraft inventory (which includes stored World War II planes) were the real measure of effectiveness. On the basis of assigned planes, U.S. "striking power" has had a "substantial increase," he declared. The U.S. was not "trying to build as many airplanes as we possibly can" but was aiming for "a specific force by a specific time on a limited mobilization base," he said. He said the AF would not "freeze" plane types to get them into quick mass production if they could be improved. The North American F-86 jet fighter, which he cited as an example, has undergone improvement which caused a temporary slow-down in output but meant "very substantially" increased effectiveness against the Red MIG-15 jet in Korea.

The Senate report urged appointment of a full-time Defense Dept. production "czar" with authority to speed up plane output. It called it "inconceivable that the mistakes made in 1941 & 1942, following Pearl Harbor, could have been repeated with such unerring consistency in 1950 & 1951." It urged a curb on "endless research & development," proposed "concentration on volume production" of existing plane types. It castigated the military planners for "blundering & lack of cohesion," "bad programming, neglected warnings, lack of coordination, abuse, misuse & disuse of power, bad advices to the executive." Subcom. Chrmn. Lyndon D. Johnson (D., Tex.) also blamed the slowdown on "indecision" & "gimmickry."

Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett told reporters Sept. 2 that defense output rose from a $1.332 billion annual rate to a $4.286 billion rate, or 222%, during the first year of the Korean war. This compared with 220% in World War II's best year. Aircraft output in Apr.-June 1952 was 3.9 times as great as in the July-Sept. 1950 quarter (immediately following the Korean outbreak). Other production increases in the same period: ships 3.5 times, combat tanks 12.3, non-combat vehicles 11.8, weapons 6.9, ammunition 14.4, electronic equipment 7.8, production equipment 45.9, other hard goods 12.5. (Aircraft industry sources said the U.S. built about 250 military planes in July. About 115 were for the AF, 80 for the Navy, the rest for the Marines & Army.) [See pp. 272C, 226D, 210E-H]

Lovett Sept. 5 appointed Hugh Dean, retired Gen. Motors vice president, to succeed Clay P. Bedford as his special assistant to expedite military output. [See p. 154J; Vol. XI, 413B-C]

Waste Curbed. Defense Secy. Lovett ordered the services Sept. 6 to integrate their supply systems effective Sept. 8 to end competitive purchasing and eliminate duplication of operations & functions. A House subcommittee headed by Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D., N.C.) reported Sept. 6 that the services were beginning to cut down on duplication & waste in buying & storage of common items. Bonner especially lauded progress made by the AF, which previously had been criticized by his group. Another House subcommittee headed by Rep. Porter Hardy Jr. (D., Va.) reported Aug. 28 that the AF was saving $87,498,000 by reducing original estimates of barracks being built at bases in 33 states. [See pp. 272C-E, 233M]

(A federal grand jury in Chicago Aug. 29 indicted Lt. Col. Charles Lancaster, Harry P. Lackos, Pres. Thomas Spring of the Lightner Equipment Co. and Louis Katzman, company secretary, on charges of conspiring to defraud the Govt. through "kickbacks" of $20,000 on sales of $200,000 to Army & AF post exchanges in the Chicago area.) [See p. 32L-M]

New A-Tests Planned. A new series of atomic weapons tests will be held on Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific this fall, the Defense Dept. & Atomic Energy Comm. announced Sept. 9. The 2 agencies refused to comment on rumors that the tests will involve the hydrogen bomb. No non-U.S. observers were to be permitted at the tests. [See p. 194C]

Double Draft Immunity Barred. Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, promised Sept. 5 to take steps to prevent men deferred from the draft because they were college students from being deferred further as a result of becoming fathers while in college. [See p. 272G]

Fewer Doctors Used. The President's Health Resources Advisory Com. reported Sept. 9 that the armed forces have made 5,000 physicians available for civilian service by making more efficient use of doctors in uniform. The ratio of physicians to troops was reduced from 5 to 1,000 in World War II to the current 3.7 to 1,000, but servicemen get "the best medical care known in military history," the committee said. This saved the Govt. $40-$50 million in 2 years. [See p. 257A]

GENERAL

Presidential Appointments. Defense Production Admin. Henry H. (Joe) Fowler, 44, to the additional post of Director of Defense Mobilization, the nation's highest mobilization job, Sept. 5 (sworn in Sept. 8) to serve until Dec. 31. (Dr. John R. Steelman, who had been Actg. Defense Mobilizer, returned to full-time duty as Assistant to the President.) [See pp. 249H, 247F, 240F, 144B, 105D] . . . William J. Bray, 49, of Connecticut, Assistant to Treasury Secy. John W. Snyder, as Asst. Postmaster General Sept. 9. [See p. 48A] . . . Clarence Arthur Beutel of Illinois as deputy RFC administrator Sept. 9.

McGranery Ends Crime Juries. Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery has dropped plans for special nationwide grand juries on racketeering & organized crime and has disbanded the 13-man "racket unit" which was to work with local authorities, it was revealed Sept. 6. Both had been established by ex-Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath following revelations of the Senate Crime Com. McGranery said the special juries smacked of "showmanship," insisted that regular grand juries could do the job [see p. 20K]. (Staff members of the House Judiciary subcommittee investigating the Justice Dept. disclosed evidence Aug. 29 that Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, then Attorney General, might have been partly responsible for alleged mismanagement of a contract fraud case in which Norman E. Miller of Detroit escaped prosecution. The investigators said the case was one of the department's "best," but it was delayed for 8 years, became so "enfeebled with age" that it was dismissed.) [See p. 202A]

Tax Cases. Ex-Asst. Internal Revenue Comm. Daniel A. Bolich, 52, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Brooklyn Sept. 11 on charges of evading $7,444 in taxes on his personal income during 1946-50. Bolich called the indictment "the result of a political campaign." [See p. 112F] . . . Suspended Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Fred H. Altmeyer was indicted by a federal grand jury in Pittsburgh Sept. 11 on charges of extortion & embezzlement of $4,142 from taxpayers. . . . A Treasury Dept. report revealed Sept. 10 that the Bureau of Internal Revenue dismissed 174 "wayward" employes in fiscal 1952. 53 were fired for taking bribes, 24 for embezzlement, 21 for failing to pay their own taxes properly. [See pp. 121M, 202C-E] . . . Ousted Asst. Atty. Gen. T. Lamar Caudle told the House Judiciary subcommittee investigating the Justice Dept. in closed session Sept. 8 that some Govt. officials & Congressmen put "more than normal" pressure on him to influence his decisions in tax cases but that "at no time did the President or any one else in the White House exert any pressure." Names of those Caudle cited were withheld. [See p. 47G]

Canada's first regular telecasting began Sept. 6 over CBTF, Montreal. CBLT in Toronto opened Sept. 8. [See p. 248K]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Sept. 6

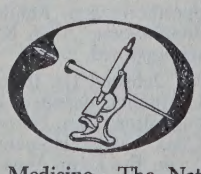
FINANCE:

U.S. Treasury—	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	$23,344,000,000	$23,344,000,000	$21,854,000,000
Currency circulation	$29,391,000,000	$29,129,000,000	$28,262,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$20,919,000,000	$20,799,000,000	$19,502,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$6,796,740,755	$7,336,971,880	$6,386,380,422
England note circulation (£)	1,455,459,000	1,458,955,000	1,353,520,000
Deposits in U.S.' 529 savings banks¶	Aug. 1 [r]$21,877,000,000	July 1 $21,772,000,000	Aug. 1, 1951 $20,458,000,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Stock sales (shares)	4,336,740	4,533,123	7,452,594
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	150.18	150.21	147.25
Bond sales	$10,108,400	$16,265,100	$12,412,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	99.04	99.08	99.91
New corporate securities offered (SEC)	Apr.-June [r]$2,900,000,000	Jan.-Mar. $2,100,000,000	Apr.-June 1951 $2,300,000,000
Corporation dividends paid (publicly reported)§	July $542,000,000	Jan.-June $3,833,000,000	July 1951 $535,000,000
INDUSTRY:			
Gross natl. product (annual rate)§		Apr.-June $343,000,000,000	Jan.-Mar. $339,500,000,000
	This Week	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	102,126	114,769	97,547
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,284,450	6,283,600	6,231,800
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]11,000,000	9,900,000	10,749,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]7,646,253,000	7,718,084,000	7,145,609,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]727,344	834,120	829,391
	July	June	July 1951
Steel output (tons)	1,605,000	1,639,000	8,684,495
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.71⅜	$2.66¾	$2.69¼
Corn (bu.)	$2.08⅞	$2.10⅜	$2.09¾
Cotton (lb.)	$.3995	$.398	$.352
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.70	$6.70	$6.82
Consumers' index (BLS, 1935-39=100)	July 15 190.8	June 15 189.6	July 15, 1951 185.5
Foods	239.4	231.5	227.7
Apparel	201.4	202.0	203.3
Rent	141.9	141.6	136.2
Monthly whlsl. commodity index (1947-49=100)	July 111.8	June [e]111.2	July 1951 114.2
Farm products	111.2	[e]107.2	111.1
Processed foods	110.0	[e]108.5	110.7
Textile products & apparel	99.4	99.0	111.6
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	This Week [d]111.8	Last Week 112.0	Year Ago 113.4
Farm indexes (Agriculture Dept., 1910-14=100):	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15, 1951
Paid by farmers	287	286	282
Rcd. by farmers	295	295	292
Parity ratio	103	103	104
BUSINESS:	July	June	July 1951
Mfrs.' inventories§	$41,900,000,000	$42,300,000,000	$39,800,000,000
Mfrs.' sales§	$19,700,000,000	$21,700,000,000	$19,600,000,000
Consumer spending (1935-39=100)‡	355.1	360.7	341.9
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1947-49=100)	This Week [b]110	Last Week 100	Year Ago 105
Failures (Aug. 28)‡	132	154	164
	July	June	July 1951
New incorporations‡	7,549	[e]7,819	6,428
	June	May	June 1951
Imports§	$860,200,000	$834,800,000	$930,000,000
Exports§	$1,190,000,000	$1,457,000,000	$1,297,000,000

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate (R. L. Polk & Co. reported Aug. 15 that 2,139,875 new passenger autos were registered in the U.S. during Jan.-June ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. ¶Reported by Robt. M. Catharine, pres. of Natl. Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Aug. 27 [b]Aug. 30 [c]Aug. 23 [d]Sept. 2 [e]Corrected [r]Record

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Canada. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported Sept. 8 that Canadian wheat & wheat flour exports during the 1951-52 crop year totaled 356,100,000 bushels, second only to the record 407,600,000-bu. export of 1928-29. Britain took 36% of the total, was the largest customer of 40 nations buying the wheat. [See Vol. XI, p. 270L] . . . Canada had a foreign trade credit balance of $164,400,000 during the first half of 1952, in contrast to a debit balance of $339,800,000 during the same 1951 period, the Bureau of Statistics said Aug. 26. [See p. 258L-M] . . . The *John O. McKeller*, largest ship ever built in Canada, was commissioned at Port Weller, Ont. Aug. 27. The 678-ft. ship has a capacity of 750,000 tons of wheat or 23,000 tons of iron ore. . . .



ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. The Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis reported Sept. 5 a one-week record 3,559 cases of poliomyelitis in the U.S. Aug. 24-30. Cases reported in the U.S. Jan. 1-Aug.30 totaled 23,536. Widespread polio was also reported in Cuba & the Netherlands. [See p. 275G] . . . Synthesis of chemicals which may combat high blood pressure was reported in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* by Drs. D. W. Woolley & Elliott N. Shaw of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. The new chemicals are analogues of serotonin. The analogues inhibit serotonin, which is known to cause some high blood pressure in animals. . . . Establishment of the first electron-microscope research laboratory dedicated solely to studying heart diseases was

announced by the Amer. College of Cardiology in New York Aug. 26. Dr. Bruno Kisch headed the new laboratory. . . . The AP reported Aug. 23 that West Virginia had made the "first large-scale test of mass surgery in an effort to help the insane." Dr. Walter Freeman, 56, of Washington performed transorbital lobotomies ("icepick" operations on the brain) on 228 insane patients in 5 West Virginia institutions. [See p. 155E]

Psychologists Meet. Dr. O. Hobart Mowrer of the U. of Illinois was elected president-elect of the American Psychological Assn. and Dr. Laurence F. Shaffer of Columbia U. became president at a convention held in Washington Sept. 1-5. The association decided to hold no more meetings in Washington because some of its Negro members met with discrimination there. The APA gave its annual Kurt Lewin Memorial Award to Dr. Gunnar Myrdal of Sweden for achievements which included a study of the Negro problem in the U.S. [See p. 200D]

Press. North American Newspaper Alliance Pres. Ernest Cuneo bought the 68-yr.-old McClure Newspaper Syndicate for the Bell Syndicate-NANA group Sept. 4. Chrmn. John Wheeler of the Bell concerns became McClure chairman, and John F. C. Bryce became president. Ex-*Collier's* editor Louis Ruppel, who became president-editor of the McClure Syndicate Aug. 19, was to continue with the firm. [See p. 250B, C] . . . Newspapers sold: *Los Angeles Daily News* to a syndicate headed by *News* Pres. Robert L. Smith, who became editor-publisher (Aug. 28); weekly *Waverly* (O.) *Republican Herald* (name to be changed to *Waverly News*) to Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer & Kenneth Kerr (announced Sept. 4) [see p. 255L]; *Salt Lake Telegram* to *Deseret News* Aug. 30 (publication of the *Salt Lake Telegram* and *Sunday Deseret News* was discontinued; weekly editions of the *Deseret News* were continued under the new name *Deseret News & Salt Lake Telegram;* a Newspaper Agency Corp. was simultaneously organized to print & distribute and sell advertising for the new paper and the *Salt Lake Tribune;* president of the NAC: *Tribune* publisher J. F. Fitzpatrick). . . . The *Johnstown* (Pa.) *Tribune* and *Johnstown Democrat* merged Sept. 8, became the *Johnstown Tribune-Democrat.*

NEW BOOKS

A DECLARATION OF FAITH, by Herbert Agar. Pulitzer Prizewinning historian interprets Western goals. Sept. 8. (Houghton Mifflin, 237 pp., $3)†

FROM MAJOR JORDAN'S DIARIES, by George Racey Jordan, with Richard L. Stokes. Story of lend-lease to Russia by wartime expediter who created sensation in 1949 by charging Harry Hopkins gave A-bomb secret to Soviets. Sept. 9. (Harcourt, Brace, 284 pp., $3.50)† [See Vol. X, p. 77K]

THE FRONTIERS, by John Strachey. Anti-Communist story of English flyer helped by World War II French Underground. Sept. 8. (Random House, 250 pp., $3)*

HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES, by William Z. Foster (U.S. party leader). Sept. 8. (Intl. Publishers, 600 pp., $6)† [See Vol. XI, p. 253H]

MIDCENTURY JOURNEY, by William L. Shirer. "Berlin Diary" journalist (Facts on File Advisory Board member) surveys present-day Europe & America, examines changes in West Europe since mid-1920s. Literary Guild Oct. choice. Sept. 11. (Farrar, Straus & Young, 310 pp., $3.50)†

THE LOVERS, by Kathleen Winsor. 3 fantasy-romances. Sept. 10. (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 362 pp., $3.50)*

THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA, by Ernest Hemingway. Elderly Cuban fisherman catches giant marlin after 85 luckless days, wages hopeless struggle to preserve it from sharks. BOMC co-selection. Sept. 8. (Scribner, 140 pp., $3)*

RAMPOLE PLACE, by Isabella Holt. Story of a political family in early 1900s. Sept. 10. (Bobbs-Merrill, 372 pp., $3.50)*

THE STREAM OF AMERICAN HISTORY, by Leland D. Baldwin. 2-volume American history. Sept. 8. (Richard R. Smith, $16)†

WHEN AND IF: A Narrative of the War That Might Happen, by Philip Reynolds. Realistic description of World War III. Sept. 5. (Wm. Sloane, 246 pp., $3)*

YOU, THE JURY, by Mary Borden. Story of a man tried as a traitor. BOMC co-selection. Sept. 10. (Longmans, Green, 346 pp., $3)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Church Unity Effort Fails. The world's divided churches could not devise a plan for a united Christendom, the 3d World Conf. on Faith & Order reported Aug. 28 at the end of a 2-week meeting in Lund, Sweden. The conference reported "genuine progress" & "an encouraging degree of common ground" in discussions on doctrine & ways of worship but said "we have now reached a point at which our divergences stubbornly resist easy solution." 230 delegates from about 100 Anglican, Protestant, Old Catholic & Orthodox churches in 40 nations attended the sessions, sponsored by the World Council of Churches. [See Vol. X, p. 287P; VIII, 280B-E]

Church Membership. U.S. church membership rose to 88,673,005 by the end of 1951, an increase of 1,842,515 over 1950 and a new high in U.S. church history, the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. reported Aug. 24. Of 252 denominations, 17 had at least 1 million members:

Roman Catholic	29,241,580	Disciples of Christ	1,792,986
Methodist	9,065,727	Lutheran, Mo. Synod	1,674,901
So. Baptist Convntn.	7,373,498	African Meth. Episcopal	1,166,301
Jewish congregations	5,000,000	Amer. Baptist Convntn.	1,554,304
Natl. Baptist (USA)	4,467,779	Congregat'l Christian	1,241,477
Natl. Baptist of Amer.	2,645,789	Latter Day Saints	1,111,314
Protestant Episcopal	2,417,464	Churches of Christ	1,000,000
Presbyterian	*2,364,112	Greek Orthodox (Hellenic)	1,000,000
United Lutheran	1,925,506	[See p. 92A-B; Vol. X, 387J]	

*Presbyterian membership at the end of 1951 was reported at 2,482,248 Aug. 23 by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. [See Vol. XI, p. 200D-E]

Intl. Humanist Union Formed. Delegates to the first World Congress on Humanism & Ethical Culture at Amsterdam voted Aug. 26 to form an Intl. Union of Humanist & Ethical Culture Assns. with hq. in New York to provide "a 3d way" (apart from religion & totalitarianism) "out of the present crisis of civilization." The "3d way," ethical humanism, was defined as seeking to "unite all those who cannot any longer believe in the various creeds & who are willing to base their conviction on respect for man as a spiritual & moral being." J. P. Van Praag of the Netherlands was named head of a temporary executive committee. Ethical culture & humanist groups in the U.S., Britain, Australia, the Netherlands, Belgium, Finland, France, West Germany, India & Japan were represented at the Congress, keynoted Aug. 21 by Dr. Julian Huxley's proposal of "evolutionary humanism" as a new world religion. [See Vol. X, p. 303F; III, 117M]

Roman Catholics. Rev. Leonard J. Feeney of Boston, who held that Catholic colleges taught heresy in maintaining that salvation was possible outside the Catholic Church, said Sept. 6 he had accused Boston Archb. Richard J. Cushing of "heresy" and was "more determined than ever to continue my work" at the church-banned St. Benedict Center in Cambridge, Mass. The Archbishop had told Rev. Feeney Sept. 5 to end his 3-yr. quarrel with the church and "submit within one month." Cushing announced that the Vatican had reaffirmed its sanction of his order in 1949 depriving Feeney of the right to perform priestly functions & declaring St. Benedict Center out-of-bounds for Catholics. [See Vol. XI, p. 351H]

Pope Pius XII told the Intl. Astronomical Union's 8th general assembly in Rome Sept. 7 it was "completely improbable" that man would ever solve the mysteries of the universe. [See p. 251A-B] . . . The Pope decreed Sept. 1 that the 36th Intl. Eucharistic Congress would be held in 1955 in Rio de Janeiro. [See p. 187K] . . . Belgian Archb. Joseph Cardinal Van Roey warned Belgian Catholics Aug. 16 against taking part in the Moral Rearmament movement in which he saw "danger to the integrity of the Catholic belief." [See p. 203G] . . . The U.S. Knights of Columbus Supreme Council condemned the UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org. Aug. 21 for following a course "contrary to natural law & the deeply religious disposition of the founders of our nation." [See pp. 257C, 200E] . . . 1952 Cardinal Newman award to the year's outstanding U.S. Catholic layman: to Marvin E. Coyles of Pacific Palisades, Calif. Sept. 6. [See Vol. XI, p. 304B]

Mennonites. The Mennonite community in Russia & East Prussia has been "almost entirely destroyed" since the start of World War II, Dr. Harold S. Bender, chairman of the denomination's 5th world conference in Basle, Switzerland, said Aug. 15 at the closing session. [See Vol. VII, p. 49K-L]

Negroes in Education. Fisk & Howard universities became the first Negro schools in America to obtain Phi Beta Kappa charters Sept. 5. [See p. 251C-D] . . . Baltimore's public school segregation policy was changed for the first time Sept. 3 when the city council voted 5-3 to admit 10 Negroes to a "white" high school. [See p. 251D] . . . All-white Cassville, Wis. (pop. 956) welcomed its first Negro resident, high school teacher Mrs. Rebecca Wyatt, 21, of Paris, Tenn. Sept. 10. [See p. 19G] . . . The Alachua County (Fla.) School Board unanimously refused Sept. 10 author Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings' request that a Negro child (daughter of the caretaker of the Rawlings' home in Cross Creek, Fla.) be transported in a "white" school bus because "a colored bus could not detour for just one child." [See p. 251C-D]

. . . 2 Negroes were accepted for admission to the U. of Texas dental branch in Houston Sept. 10. [See p. 19G; Vol. XI, 184C]

Rockefeller Foundation defined its policy in the conflict between academic freedom and the demands of national security Sept. 9 in a review of its 1950-51 work, declared that a scientist who sacrificed his intellectual freedom to "a party line" disqualified himself for research & shut himself off from the immunities of the scholar. [See p. 113E] . . . **Amer. Fed. of Teachers (AFL)**, in its 35th natl. convention in Syracuse, N.Y. Aug. 18-22, voted not to defend any teacher proved to be a Communist Party member, urged speedy integration of 2 racially segregated locals in Washington as the first step in eliminating all 7 segregated locals in the South and unanimously condemned Washington's segregated school system. Carl Megel of Chicago succeeded John Eklund of Denver as president. (A new agency, the World Confed. of Orgs. of the Teaching Profession, was set up Aug. 2 at the closing session of the 6th World Org. of the Teaching Profession assembly in Copenhagen.) [See pp. 219P, 99L; Vol. XI, 287N] . . . **Natl. Student Assn.'s** congress, representing 700,000 U.S. college students, reversed its 1951 stand and voted against universal military training Aug. 27 in Bloomington, Ind. The Assn. also: urged continuation of selective service as long as a national emergency exists; condemned the GI Bill of Rights as too weak and asked more benefits for Korean vets; favored a federal FEPC; opposed the McCarran Act; supported draft deferments for students on educational ratings; asked for student representation in curriculum matters and scored overemphasis on intercollegiate athletics. Richard Murphy of the U. of N.C. was elected president. [See Vol. XI, p. 311N]

OBITUARIES

Joseph Allen, 80, character actor in George M. Cohan productions on Broadway; Sept. 9 in Newton, Mass.

Brig. Gen. Sereno R. Brett, 60, first Chief of Staff of U.S. Armored Forces; Sept. 9 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Mrs. Nalbro Bartley Clark, 64, novelist (*Head Over Heels, Woman's Woman*), magazine writer; Sept. 7, San Francisco.

Brig. Gen. Benedict Crowell, 82, U.S. Munitions Director, Asst. War Secy. during World War I; Sept. 8 in Cleveland.

Gen. José Vicente de Freitas, 83, Portuguese Premier under military dictatorship 1929; Sept. 5 in Lisbon.

Adm. Sir Percy Grant, 84, leader in development of Singapore naval base; Sept. 8 in London.

Adm. Jonas Howard Ingram, 65, Allied South Atlantic comdr. in World War II, ex-Annapolis football & rowing star, football coach; Sept. 10, San Diego (heart ailment). [See Vol. IX, p. 32D]

William Frederick Lamb, 68, architect whose firm designed Empire State Bldg.; Sept. 8 in New York.

Gertrude Lawrence (Klasen), 52, Broadway & London stage star for 3 decades currently in long-run hit *The King & I* in N.Y., wife of producer Richard S. Aldrich, her 2d husband; Sept. 6 in New York of cancer of liver. [See p. 116A]

Dr. William J. M. A. Maloney, 69, retired New York neurologist, Irish-American leader; Sept. 3 in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Baron (Hugh Pattison) MacMillan of Aberfeldy, 79, a leading British lawyer; Sept. 5 in Ewhurst, Eng.

Sir Humphrey Sumner Milford, 75, head of Oxford U. Press 1913-45; Sept. 6 in England.

John Mihail, 59, Greek Eductn. Min.; Sept. 9, Athens (cancer).

Charles Fulton Oursler, 59, author of bestselling *The Greatest Story Ever Told* & *The Greatest Book Ever Written* (retellings of New & Old Testaments, respectively); ex-editorial dir. of McFadden Publications, ex-ed. of *Liberty* magazine & *Readers Digest* senior ed.; author of 32 novels & non-fiction books, several plays; born a Baptist, converted to Catholicism 1943; died May 24 in New York of heart attack.*

Msgr. Enrico Pucci, 73, Vatican prelate, Catholic journalist; Sept. 5 in Vatican City.

Boardman Robinson, 75, political cartoonist, painter, book illustrator; Sept. 5 in Stamford, Conn.

Newton B. T. Roney, 69, builder of Roney Plaza & 10 other Miami Beach luxury hotels; Sept. 8 in Phila. (heart attack).

Very Rev. Claude Willard Sprouse, 63, Dean of Cathedral of Grace & Holy Trinity in Kansas City, pres. of House of Deputies of Protestant Episcopal Church; Sept. 8 of heart attack as he concluded address to House of Deputies meeting in Boston.

Mme. Sun Lu, 86, first wife of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of Chinese Republic; Sept. 7 in Portuguese Macão.

*Omitted through error from Obituaries on p. 172. [See p. 59G]

SPORTS

Baseball. N.Y. Giants mgr. Leo Durocher was fined $100 & suspended for 2 days by NL Pres. Warren Giles Sept. 9 after alleged "bean ball" pitching incidents in a Giants-Brooklyn game Sept. 8. Giant pitchers Montia Kennedy & Larry Jansen were fined $50 & $25, with Jansen's fine remitted because of his "excellent conduct record." [See p. 284E] . . . The AL-leading N.Y. Yankees signed veteran outfielder Charlie (King Kong) Keller, 35, Sept. 4 as pinch-hitter for the rest of the 1952 season. [See Vol. IX, p. 428F] . . . Yankee first baseman John Mize, 39, achieved the distinction of having hit home runs in every major league ball park when he homered in Washington Sept. 7. Others who performed the feat: Harry Heilmann, Jeff Heath. [See Vol. X, p. 200G] . . . Little League World Series (for 8-12 year olds) in Williamsport, Pa.: won Aug. 29 by Norwalk, Conn., 4-3, over Monongahela, Pa. . . . Amer. Legion Natl. Jr. championship in Denver: won Sept. 4 by Cincinnati, 5-2, over San Diego, Calif.

Golf. Empire State Open in Albany, N.Y.: won Sept. 7 by Jim Ferrier for $2,400. [See p. 212K; Vol. XI, 296J-K]

Swimming. Natl. AAU outdoor championships: men's team title in Newark, N.J. Aug. 26-28—Ohio State; women's synchronized team title at Ormond Beach, Fla. Aug. 31—St. Clair Synchronettes of Detroit. [See pp. 124N, 116J-K] . . . Channel swimmers: Catalina (Calif.) Channel, Santa Catalina Island to San Pedro—(Aug. 28) Ray Carmassi of San Francisco in 18½ hrs.; (Aug. 31) José Cortinas of Havana, 28 hrs. 55 mins. English Channel, Britain to France, Aug. 31—Philip Rising of Britain in 18 hrs. 38 mins. [See pp. 268B, 228J] . . . Antonio Abertondo, 33, of Argentina made an 87-hr. 18-min. nonstop swim from St. Louis to Point Pleasant, Mo. (252 mi.) in the Mississippi Sept. 6-9. He failed in an attempt to break St. Louis butcher John Sigmund's record (set in 1940) of a 292-mi. nonstop swim from St. Louis to Carruthersville, Mo. in 89 hrs. 15 mins.

Tennis. U.S. amateur championships in Forest Hills, N.Y.: (Sept. 7) men's singles—Frank Sedgman, 24, of Australia, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, over Gardnar Mulloy, 38, of Miami, Fla. (oldest player in natl. finals since 1911); women's singles—Maureen Connolly (18 Sept. 17) of San Diego, Calif., 6-3, 7-5, over Doris Hart of Coral Gables, Fla.; (Sept. 8) mixed doubles—Miss Hart & Sedgman, 6-3, 7-5, over Mrs. Thelma Long & Lewis Hoad of Australia; (Sept. 6) veterans' singles—Harry Hopman of Australia, 6-2, 6-3, over Bernard Clinton of Dallas. [See p. 276E-F; Vol. XI, 288P] . . . U.S. Davis Cup team selections, Sept. 6: Hamilton Richardson of Baton Rouge, La. named to team; Vic Seixas of Philadelphia named playing captain. [See p. 276E; Vol. XI, 232J-K]

MISCELLANEOUS

British Jet Kills 29. 27 spectators and the pilot & passenger of a de Havilland-110, Britain's fastest jet fighter, were killed when the plane exploded in midair at England's annual Farnborough Air Show Sept. 6. The pilot, John Derry, 30, was the first man in England to fly faster than the speed of sound (in 1948) [see Vol. VIII, p. 296A]. 5 RAF Meteor jets crashed—2 in a collision—in various parts of England Sept. 9. This raised British jet crashes in 1952 to at least 75. [See p. 284M]

Billy Roses Separated. Eleanor Holm, 38, won a separation from showman Billy Rose, 53, in New York Sept. 10 after Rose withdrew a divorce suit & adultery charges against her. Rose had accused Miss Holm of misbehavior with 5 men; she had accused him of misbehavior with Joyce Mathews, ex-wife of comedian Milton Berle. [See Vol. XI, p. 392N]

Beauty Contests. Miss America of 1952, chosen in Atlantic City, N.J. Sept. 6: Neva Jane Langley, 19, 118 lb., 5′ 6¼″, brown-haired, green-eyed piano student of Macon, Ga. . . . Mrs. America of 1952, chosen in Asbury Park, N.J. Sept. 7: Mrs. Evelyn Schenk, 20, of Irvington, N.J., 118 lb., 5′ 5½″, brown-haired, brown-eyed. [See Vol. XI, p. 296N]

Birthdays. Bernarr Macfadden, 84 Aug. 16 (he celebrated with a parachute jump in Paris Aug. 29). [See Vol. XI, p. 280M] . . . Artist Anna Mary Robertson (Grandma) Moses, 92 Sept. 7. [See p. 67J] . . . Belgian King Baudouin, 22 Sept. 7. [See 57L-M]